Index to Advertisements. Cel.

d Lagal Notices,
d Marriages and Deaths
Miscollaneous.
1 New Publications.
2 Real Retate.
d Special Notices.
5 Struction Wanted.
6 Secular Notices.
6 Special Notices.
6 Structions Wanted.
6 Summer Resorts. 1.2 The Turi.

## Business Notices.

EXCURSIONS TO SARATOGA, JUNE 20 AND 21,
Only \$5 for round trip. Excursion tickets on sale at 413,
785 or 942 Broadway, or at Grand Central Depot, by the
New-York Central it. R. Tickets good to return until July
2, Low rate excursions arranged from Saratoga to Lake
George, Adirondacks, Montreal, &c.

Gale & Blocki. Druggists, Chicago, Ill., say:
"The Felt Tooth Brush appeals to the judgment of our customers. We predict a large sale." Horsey Mrg Ca., Utloa, M.Y. The "Coleman Flag" California Claret—a TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE.

Advertisements for publication in THE TRIBUNE, and orders regular delivery of the daily paper, will be received at the lowing branch offices in New York; Iollowing branch offices in New York:

Branch Office, 1, 238 Broadway, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.
No. 950 Broadway, between 23d and 23d sts., till 8 p. m.
No. 308 West 23d-at., 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.
No. 760 Sd-ava., near 47th-st., 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.
No. 1007 Sd-ava., near 40th-st., 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.
No. 180 East 125th-st., near 3d-ava., 10 a. m. to 7:30 p. m.
Union Square, No. 153 4th-ava., corner of 14th-st.
106 West 42d-st., near 6th-ava.
No. 180 East 125th-st., open until 7:30 p. m.
IN OTHER CITIES.

WASHINGTON-1,322 F-st., LONDON-26 Bedford-st., Strand

## New Pork Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1887.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The Queen's Jubilee; the day to be celebrated throughout the world. === French indignation aroused. === Work of an incendiary ----- Westminster Abbey under guard. Reward for the address of the "kidnapped Countess." === The tricolor hoist over Sterra Leone. Teresina Tua coming to America. dynamite story.

DOMESTIC.-The bill regulating car heating signed by the Governor; the bill for pensions to disabled National Guardsmen signed. === The Universities, Princeton, Union, Smith and Wells Colleges. === Disputing over the ironworkers' wage scale in Pittsburg; strikers in Worcester ordered to return to work. == The sentence of Brooks, alias Maxwell, affirmed in Missouri, Receiver appointed for C. J. Kershaw & Co. in

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- The \$500,000 in bonds of the Broadway road traced in the Sharp trial. Murder and suicide in a Brooklyn tenement-house. Chief Nevius's trial for larceny begun. Missing Mr. McManus thought to be held -for ransom. — Robert Sewell stricken unconscious in his office, — Damage caused by lightning. — Athletics beaten by the Mets. — Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (412¹2 grains) 43 15-16d. per ounce—73.33 cents. — Stocks dull and higher with small fluctuations, closing

THE WEATHER-Indications for to-day: Fair with almost stationary temperature. Temperature vesterday: Highest, 83°; lowest, 65°; average, 7412°.

mer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them. postpaid, for 75 cents per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe at \$1 35 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

The opinion of the Corporation Counsel as to when members of the police force shall be pensioned will cause a wholesale retirement of officers who have passed the age limit. One inspector, four captains and some thirty sergeants and patrolmen must go at once. Many of these are probably still efficient, and it seems a bad law that compels the pension fund to be burdened with men who are capable of doing good service.

Park Commissioner Hutchins's duty as a public officer is likely to come in conflict with his functions as private counsel for a railroad company. The question of compelling the corporation to pave the street between its tracks has been referred to him by the Park Commis-The struggle between Commissioner Hutchins and Counsel Hutchins will be an interesting one. But wouldn't it have been wiser for the Park Board to choose a more disinterested person to enforce its decree?

The car-stove must go. A bill passed by the Legislature announcing this edict was signed by the Governor yesterday. It does not take effect till May 1, 1888, so that the companies will have plenty of time to get ready. Recent experiments have shown conclusively the feasibility of heating cars by steam from the engine, and travellers may soon feel sure that. whatever else may happen, they are not in danger of being roasted alive. It is to be hoped that this reform will not be confined to New-York State.

It will not be the fault of loyal subjects of Great Britain now in New-York if the Queen's Jubilee does not have a pretty good-sized echo on this side of the Atlantic. Extensive preparations have been made for a big meeting in the Metropolitan Opera House this morning. and for outdoor games and fireworks in the afternoon and evening. A feature of the meeting will be an address to the lucen expressing the congratulations of "British, Irish and Canadian" residents of this city. The Irish population here will hardly indorse this sentiment unanimously.

There was scarcely anything new and certainly nothing startling in the evidence given yesterday on the trial of Chief Nevins in Brooklyn. It was in the main a repetition of that heard by the Assembly Committee of Investigation. The fact that Nevins collected \$3,825 from his associates for some purpose is established. The purpose has not been proved, nor is that necessary to convict him of rand larceny. Nevins's counsel threatens to brush the whole matter aside in fifteen minates. The jury, which was chosen in a few hours' time, will probably have something to say on that point. A large number of witnesses for the prosecution are yet to be heard.

The leading feature in the Sharp trial resterday was the demonstration of the eagerness of the men concerned in the Broadway grab to get bank notes instead of checks for \$500,000

just about the time that the bribery scheme was consummated. Checks leave a trail be-hind them; bills do not; why bills were wanted is thus made clear. Sharp does not appear little of a sensational character in the trial thus tient work on the part of the prosecution, who are making every point tell.

TO-DAY IN THE ABBEY.

The ceremonies in Westminster Abbey to-day commemorate two events separated by an interval of a year, Early in the morning of June 20, 1837, William IV, died in Windsor Castle and Victoria, his niece, succeeded to the throne The coronation was deferred until June 28 1838. The two events are to be celebrated to-day in the thanksgiving service at Westminster Abbey, upon the completion of the fiftieth year of the Queen's reign.

A characteristic story is told of the circum stances in which the Princess first learned of the destiny awaiting her. When she was in her thirteenth year arrangements were made in Parliament for the proclamation of a Re gency if the King should die before her eighteenth birthday. She had lived with her mother in retirement at Kensington Palace, and had never been told that she was in the direct line of succession to the throne, Her mother and tutors agreed that the time had come when she should be warned of the responsibilities of the future. Dr. Davys asked her to draw a genealogical table of English royalty. After puzzling over the upper branch es of the tree for a long time, she looked up with an earnest, surprised face. "I cannot see," she said, "who is to come after Uncle William, unless it is myself." "It is a very solemn thing," she added, when her tutor had assured her that she had made no mistake "There is splendor, but there is responsibility. I will be good." Her girlhood from this time was sobered by thoughts of her coming reign. When, six years afterward, having passed her eighteenth birthday, she received at 5 o'clock in the morning the news of the King's death, she was young in years, but mature in thought. self-possessed in manner and with a mind of her own. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chamberlain and the Royal physician. who formed her first deputation, were greatly impressed with her dignified bearing, her composure and her womanliness. A few hours afterward when she received the members of her first Council with Viscount Melbourne at their head, this favorable impression was greatly strengthened. These veterans of the public service perceived that it was no giddy or ill-disciplined girl who had succeeded to the English throne, but a princess of genuine force of character, swayed by a sense of responsi-

When the coronation ceremonies occurred the Queen had been for a year on the throne. She had already opened her first Parliament and become accustomed to the duties and privileges of her exalted station. There was a procession of State equipages by a route two or three miles long to enable all London and half a million visitors from rural England to see their youthful sovereign. The Queen entered the Abbey, as her enthusiastic biographers declare, gay as a lark and happy as a bride. and without showing signs of fatigue performed her part in St. Dunstan's interminable consecration service as if she had frequently been crowned before. The administration of the oaths of State and Church, the offering of the ingot of gold on the altar, the anointing of her hands and forehead with oil, the occupation of Edward the Confessor's chair, the betrothal with the ring of rubies, and at last the coronation itself and communion office occupied the greater part of the afternoon. It is this royal and religious pageant of fifty years ago that is to be commemorated by a grateful nation to day on the anniversary of her succession It is alleged by a very good authority that Mr. End to the Crown; and the details of the procession the seating arrangements in the Abbey, and many features of the ceremonial itself are to be patterned closely after the last crowning pageant in the Abbey.

LEGITIMATE COMPETITION DEFINED.

The full report of the Interstate Commission's decision, as officially printed, gives a sion's decision, as officially printed, gives a make him a name that would live forever. The le legal exposition of the act, than the summary telegraphed or the Commission's own summary at the close of the document. Indeed, the language of that summary does not appear to be sustained by the carefully guarded words of the opinion in several respects, Thus the Commission's summary says (6) that it is not sufficient justification for a greater charge the shorter distance "that the traffic which is sub. jected to such greater charge is way or local traffic, and that given the more favorable rates is not," But in the opinion it is carefully shown that the Senate phraseology and con struction of the act prevailed in Congress that its distinct purpose was not to prevent or destroy healthy competition; that "fair and reasonable competition is a public benefit," and "competition is to be regulated not abol ished"; and the principle is laid down that "when competition leads to the transportation of property below cost, fairly computed, it ceases to be legitimate."

This language would clearly imply, what the ablest railroad managers have urged, that, in language quoted by the Commission, "a railroad ought not to neglect any traffic of a kind that will increase its receipts more than its expenses"; that added traffic which can be gained with no increase of expense except that of handling and haulage, if taken at any rate which yields more than that increase of receints, is legitimate. It is true that portions of this opinion seem to argue at length against this very principle, but the document taken as a whole certainly tends to fix the limit above stated as the true line of demarcation between competition which is legitimate, and which the act was not intended to destroy, and other

competition which is by the act forbidden. Nearly all long-distance rates offered by railroads in years past are strictly within this distinction, and by the principles of the opinion. would be permitted, as not being "under substantially similar circumstances and conditions" with local freight over the same lines. One is puzzled to see how the Commission, after making out so clear a case for exemption of traffic taken in legitimate competition with water routes or foreign railways, can reconcile its apparently broad declaration that competition between interstate railroads themselves. though restricted within the same limits, is nevertheless prohibited if lower rates are given for the longer distances.

routes excuses lower rates for longer distances is one which will be applied very widely by transporters. Every road having East and West transcontenental roads compete with the ocean and river route, and all transcontinental roads compete with the cean roads and the Canadian lines, while nearly all North and South roads compete with the rivers

THE GAP LEFT BY MARK HOPKINS.

Prom The New-Haven News.

Not since Dr Leonard Bacon has the Congregation to be uniformly promised to be the summer react for this socious.

The Hon, R. G. Horr will driver the Fourth of July oration at Chautauqua.

State Representative Clarence A. Aldrich will be Assistant Attorney-General of Rhode Island under the pow administration. He is a brother of Senator and even if armed few of them would care.

Not since Dr Leonard Bacon has the Congregation to be the summer react to be the summe

directly in these transactions; Foshay and Kerr forbidden, and says "the fact that large cs. In the last Texas case it is said the thieves directly in these transactions; Foshay and Kerr lordidden, and says the fact that large cs. In the plunder amounting to \$15,000. That are the men who conducted them. But the tablishments have thus been encouraged is no secured plunder amounting to \$15,000. That indictment charges bribery by means of conindictment charges bribery by means of con- reason why the injustice should be perpetuated." spiracy, and the evidence of conspiracy is ad- In effect, the law thus interpreted means that less steps are taken promptly to render it far ducing slowly but surely. There has been a mine or factory which has been developed, more dangerous to the projectors than it has or a town which has been built up, by the wise far; the case as presented shows hard and pa- policy of railroad managers during the last frequently demonstrated that half a dozen twenty-five years to stimulate business along resolute fellows can rob a hundred train-pas-The complaint at the South will be especially loud, if the law is in that sense strictly enforced.

THE CARINET AND THE PLACE.

If the President has any sincere and wise friends, it is time for them to interpose with good advice. It is not possible for him to public understanding of his disposition, and furnish it or suffer in their business, of his feelings with regard to the issue between treason and loyalty, which his act has produced. But there is no reason why he should be considered a cowardly falsifier, unless he most unwisely accepts as his own the excuses made on his behalf by some of his supporters. Certain of them are now trying to create the imturn; that Adjutant-General Drum was solely responsible for the blunder, and deceived him in regard to the facts; and that the President's assent in a hasty conversation was secured by suppression of the real nature of the order proposed. It would be well for these blundering friends not to forget the President's letter of last Thursday to the Secretary of War, in which he said:

I have to-day considered with more care than when the subject was orally presented to me the action of your department directing letters to be addressed to the Governors of all the States offering to return. to the Governors of all the States the Chion flags captured in the War of the Rebellion by the Confederate forces and afterward recovered by Government troops. and to the Confederate States the flags emptured by the Union forces. . . I am of the opinion that the return of these flags in the manner thus contemplated is not authorized by existing law nor justified as an executive act. . . Any direction as to the final disposition of them should orginate with Congress.

This letter explicitly admits that the return of rebel flags was "orally presented to" the President, and was by him considered before the order was issued. All the world knows that "more care" was given to the subject on Thursday, June 16, than before, because on Wednesday, June 15, Commander Fairchild, Governor Foraker and several bodies of the Grand Army had strongly expressed indignation at the news just received of the contemplated surrender. The outburst of loyal feeling awakened the President to a realization that the thing he had consented to do would be censured by loyal persons everywhere. Then he gave "the subject" further consideration. with "more care," and reached "the opinion that the return of these flags is not authorized by existing law." But for the express purpose of making his Southern friends aware that he saw no other objection, he added the sentence the final disposition of them should originate with Congress "

In the light of this letter, the excuses now made by some friends of the President are seen to be both cowardly and false. He understood what was proposed just as well at the outset as he does now, and he assented then because he knew of no law to prevent the act, just as he afterward withdrew his assent on the sole ground that the law did prohibit it. On this point an interesting dispatch from Washington appears in "The World," which says;

While it is emphatically denied at the White House that the subject was discussed by the Calinet before the order to return the flags was given, it is charged in other quarters with almost equal emphasis that the Cabinet did discuss the question at length. cott brought the matter up at a Cabinet meeting and urged the adoption of General Drum's recommendation; that all the members of the Cabinet with one exception favored the return of the flags. The exception was Postmaster-General Vilas, who served in the Urion Army He did not think it would be a politic move, but gave in to his associates. It is also asserted that Mr. Bayard was the most enthusiastie on the subject, even going so far as to assure the President that the execution of the order would deneral, who gave it as his opinion that there was nothing in the law to prevent it. The true story of how the order came to be issued never will be own. Those who are familiar with the President's habits, however, say he would not have decided such an important matter without consulting his Cabinet Adjutant-General Drum said repeatedly before the President rescinded the order that the matter had been fully discussed by the Cabinet.

If any of the President's super-serviceable subordinates at the White House have been telling untruths about this matter, as some have in regard to treaty negotiations and appointments made on many occasions, the truth vill nevertheless become known. If members of the Cabinet did advise the step, they certain ly did not tell Adjutant-General Drum and nobody else, nor would they find it convenient now to deny what they have said. The President himself does not say in his letter whether the subject was "orally presented" to him in Cabinet meeting or elsewhere, nor does it much

matter. The opinions attributed to Messrs. Bayard and Garland are those they would be most likely to have expressed. But the vital fact in the whole business is that the President of the United States did not know the differ ence between a loval and a rebel flag sufficiently to see that the latter could not with decency be returned.

TRAIN ROBBERIES The bold robbery of a Southern Pacific train in Texas, following close upon other crimes of the kind, shows the necessity of employing better means of protection for the passengers. mails and express in regions where the law is too weak to preserve order, or where the unsettled state of the country affords opportunity for the operations of gangs of robbers. The manner of most of these train robberies points to the guarding of the engines as essential to the protection of the trains. In a majority of instances the first step of the thieves has been to control the engineer. In one or two cases they have boarded trains at stations and waited until the cars had been pulled out before beginning work, But as a rule they seek to get possession of the engine, and then they can generally do what they please with the train It may become necessary to send armed messengers in the cabs, as formerly on the tops of Western stage-coaches. Engineers, like stage-drivers, would probably decline to undertake fighting thieves in addition to their al

of bonds which were hurriedly issued and sold or the sea. It is not strange that many inter- to shoot in a car filled with women and chilested find the decision unexpectedly encourage dren, especially as the penalty of a bad aim ing. On the other hand, the opinion holds ex- would be death. But train-robbing is becomplicitly that favoring rates to encourage particular localities, manufactures or mines are thing will certainly have to be done about it. their lines, if it cannot now live without that sengers with impunity that this sort of adpolicy and its favoring rates, must go to ruin. venture is liable to attract burglars out of a job, or pickpockets who find the vigilance of the city police uncomfortable and distracting. The onu of remedial measures lies on the railroad companies. They have no doubt a right to complain that the local authorities do not look after their criminal elements, but the travelling public demand protection at the escape, by any course he can now take, the hands of carriers, and the latter will have to

THE SOUTH ON THE REBEL FLAG RAPE. Sackcloth with ashes trimmings was donned by leading Southern editors when they learned that the rebel flags were to stay where they were. "The Charleston News and Courier" comforts itself with the nebulous delusion that President Cleveland rescinded the order because he had reached the con pression that the President was deceived about clusion that "Congress alone can dispose of the the return of the flags; that it "was not flags." The fact is that the President rescinded brought to his attention" that there were any the order because of the tremendous burst of inrebel flags among those it was proposed to re- dignation with which it was greeted by those who had lought to uphold the Union and by all other patriotic citizens of the North. Public opinion forced him to take the back track. He took it through the leophole of a legal consideration.

"The Richmond Dispatch" sneers at what it i pleased to style "the affected indignation of the Manualican politicians of the North" at the order and notes that " THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE professed to be greatly scandalized." All through its history THE TRIBUNE has been greatly scandalized at any attempt to render treason anything else than odious. it condemned in uncompromising terms Mr. Cleve land's unwarrantable proposition to transfer the tlags, which the armies of the Union had captured, from their proper resting place in the War Department to the hands of those who would use them

as so many object lessons in treason.

"The Augusta Chronicle" evidently is not satisfact. tied with President Cleveland's relation to the incident. It remarks that if the order to return the flars must originate in Congress "the President should have known it before all this hue and cry was raised. Of course he should, perhaps he did. But when a President finds himself pursued by a cyclone, it is natural that he should hasten to make evelone cellar out of Congress.

"The Richmond Dispatch" makes the order the excuse for the display of this unique tribute to the

It has been said that if is the man who does another a wrong who never forgives or forgets. The wronged man often hearthy forgives. We cannot but be reminded of this saying whon we see the maignant indignation which has been manifested in the Northern states on account of the order recently issued (since countermanded) for the return to the several States of the battle-diags which have been captured in battle during the war between the States, and which were rotting unused in the war Department building in Washington. Surely there must be much doubt in the minds of the malignants as to the justice of the cause of the North. How size can we account for such violent outbreaks of temper? We throw out this hint for the benefit of whom it may concern. Pleasant reading that for our old soldiers who

vere filled with rightous anger at the thought of the rebel flags being returned to what President Cleveland styles the "Confederate States." This at the end of the letter, "Any direction as to representative of Bourbonism wants them to understand that they fought on the wrong side and that heir indigration is due to that fact. "The Atlanta Constitution" characterizes the

rotest of the loyal North against the attempted ance of the flags as "a howl among Northern political shrickers" and talks about these outward and visible evidencesof rebellion in these glowing terms: bonnier flags nover led braver troops to battle. The men who fought behind them sealed their fauth with their blood. These flags were never surrendered until there was no dishonor in parting with them, and until as much glory had been won in defending them as ever clustered about flags on which victory rested. Wherever they may be left, in the dingy rooms at Washington, or spread in the capitols of the States from which they were taken, they will bear lasting testimony to the brave and simple faith of an honest people, and their matchless valor in battle, and dauntless herolem in war.

It is pretty clear from this that if Go tags had been returned, the Bourbons that swear "The Constitution" would have held an enthusiastic lost cause revival meeting.

The President has discovered that loyalty to the tiag has not fallen into a state of innecuous

Senator Worth and Assemblyman Reita both of whom voted against the High License and Vedder lax bills and every other good measure of the cind before the last Legislature, are seeking a renomination in Brooklyn. For that purpose they se organizing the saloon keepers, and with a charmng frankness they have assured the liquor men that hey "would be with them again as they have dways been in the past." After this confession hey probably expect to get the solid Democratic

Governor Hill says that the newspaper of the uture will print in full the speeches of political crators on both sides. When his term as Governor expires he can try that plan in his own Elmira ergan. He will find out what it is to print a newspaper on "The Congressional Record" pian.

President Coleman, of the Tax Department, has aken a sound and praiseworthy position in reference o the extravagant and unjustifiable appropriation or the Excise Department. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment with amazing prodigality has dmost doubled the amount allowed this departnent. The pretence that this westeful increase o expenditure is required by the necessity of a stricter enforcement of the excise law is a hollow sham. It is the duty of the police to enforce the aw thoroughly, and the employment of a battalion I spies in the Excise Department will do far more parm than good. What sort of a tax levy will here be this year if money is to be shovelled out of the city treasury in this extraordinary manner?

It is commonly agreed that in a recent episode of considerable gravity President Cleveland con spicuously failed to act on Mr. Lowell's Harvard advice to keep his rudder true. In fact, the whole teering apparatus of the Administration must have ot badly deranged.

PERSONAL.

A feminine observer says that the current news paper description of the bonnet Queen Victoria is to wear to-day is absurdly untrue. In reality the bonnet is simple, fashionable and becoming to the Queen's round face. It is composed of very fine the Queen's round lace. It is composed of very mode old point d'Alencon, with full black velvet front, forming a coronet. It has a Marabout algrette, tipped with mother o' pearl. An exquisite diamond ornament with pendants nestles in the full lace at the back of the bonnet. A smaller diamond ornament fastens the lace strings at the side of the front.

Miss Georgia Cayvan and Miss Effic H. Ober arrived in the city from Europe yesterday on the All-Miss Cayvan will spend a part of the sum will devote much of her time to study and prepar-ation for the coming season at the Lyceum Theatre. where she will take the leading parts. Miss Ober will go to Boston this week and thence to her sum-mer home in Maine. The reports that Miss Ober will return to operate management next sea-on any baseless. She has no intention of doing anything of General A. W. Greely has purchased about six

actes of land at Newburyport, on the turnpike leading to Plum Island. It is a fine location, giving a

going to England to study Shakespeare with Mr. Hallwell-Phillips. Judge Tourgee will address the alumni of the Manfield. Penn. Normal School to-day.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, though very feeble, was able to attend the exercises held in her honor at the Amenal School, Hartford, on her seventy-finh birthday auniversary last week. On that occasion has son, the Rev. Charles E. Stowe, related to the children the story of his mother's writing "Uncle Tom's Cabin," as she told it to him in his boyhood. Professor Alonzo Williams, of Brown University

will command the veterans' parade at the unveiling of the Burnside monument at Providence on Fourth of July. Mr. John Richard Robinson, for twenty years bu

ness manager and now Editor of "The London Daily News," had his first journalistic experience on "Doug-lass Jerroid's Newspaper." Mr. Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, is a man few words, not particularly gracious in manner, ca

THE DRAMA-MUSIC.

tions in making pledges, faithful in his promises blameless in his private life and notably successful as a leader and statesman.

TRAVERS HOUSE.

'In the play of "Travers House," which was produced last aight at Niblo's Garden, and was received with attentive interest and copious applause by a numerous and uncommonly judicious audience, the strees has been laid chiefly upon the story. A tale of crime is told in such a way as to cause suspense and anxious and sympathetic interest, and this feeling, successfully aroused, is eventually satisfied. There are various strong characters in the piece, but the observer takes little need of them—being first of all desirous, as in the reading of one of M. Gaboriau's novels, to ascertain how the mystery will be made clear to others which is already clear to him. The most applicable account of such a matter is always the sketch of the plot; but that is invariably dull to the reader, and often it may prove a hindrance rather than a help to a spectator. The dramatic merit of "Travers House" consists in the skilful use that it makes of old materials and in its introduction of the supernatural element. There are certain improbabilities as the basis of the structure, and there are certain incidents which impress the observer as impossible. The marriage of the Baronet with the adventuress is a strain upon credulity. Intuition always goes for something in the coodn it of life, and a good man, who is also experienced, does not readily succumb to afemale nature that is radically wicked. The young is also experienced, does not readily succume to be female nature that is radically wicked. The young girl's negligent treatment of the papers which establish her rank is likewise a strain upon credulity. The evil people in the play are drawn as terribly evil, and without justification to themselves. The first act is, satisfantially, needless—great emphasis oeing labt upon an oath which might better have need recounted at a later stage of the narrative. The exploit of the detective, at the last, as he stealthly follows the robber in at the casement, may be noted as a typical incident of the impossible kind. But the piece is remarkably strong in romantic incident, in surprises for the characters and in stage effects; and in this direction it should be recorded as entirely and rather unusually successful. The action passes in a grim old Engirsh manson, and involves the marder of a father, the thett and concealment of papers that are essential to the vindication of his daughter's title to her name and fortune, and the disclower and reclamation of those papers through the agency of the spirit of tion of those papers through the agency of the spirit of the murdered man. The supernaural element has been well handled; the text, though it needs pruning, is generally terse and telling; the characters are drawn and displayed so that actors can make them effective; and there is a considerable infusion of humor in the vein of villany. "Travers House" was written by Mr. T. B. Mandonough, under whose direction it was produced. The authorship of it has been ascribed to Mr. Jefferson, the eminent comedian; but this is entirely a groundless conjecture. The auting of Mr. Nelson Wheatershit as "Joan Brand!" was powerful and brilliant, and the general representation was marked by fine and various shilly, "Travers House" is a dark plays and the luvid air of the old tion of those papers through the agency of the spirit of hower in and ordinal, and the general representation of the old Monk Lewis atyle of fletion has been freely east over it; but it is a pure, strong and interesting piece, and it has every prospect of success with the public.

SARAH RERNHARDT.

The week just ended was, in the field of the stage, signalized by the re-entrance here of Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, who gave four performances at the Star Bernhardt, who gave four performances at the 8tar Theatre, beginning on Wednesday evening, the 15th, and ending on Friday evening, the 17th. One of these occurred on Friday afternoon. Mms Bernhardt rejeated the familiar portrayal of Fedora, Theodorn and Donna Sol. The latter part was acted on Friday evening, when the actress took a farwell benefit. Mms Bernhardt attracted good, but not crowded houses, composed, for the most part, of noticeably coarse people. Her acting was marked by its usual attributes of well-considered purpose and firm and flexible execution, together with its usual deficiency of notice spirit and influence. Mms Bernhardt sailed for Europe yesterday aboard the City of Richmond.

Manager Amberg's experiment of giving representa-tions of operettas during the summer in a theatre provided amply with exits into a beer garden seems to be highly successful. Last night when Genee's "Nanon" was brought forward, with Madame Zimaier-Modjeska in the title role, the large audience room of Terrace Garden contained a much larger number of people than was the rule during the winter season

of people than was the rule during the winter season at the Thalia Theatre in the Bowery. And this not withstanding that the weather was of a kind that threatened to restrict the pleasures of the occasion to those to be had within doors.
"Nanon" has always enjoyed the hearty favor of the Germans. Its story is French, but as Mr Amberg's comedians interpret it one is obliged to learn this fact from the name of the characters printed on the bill of the play. Madame Zimaler was the only one in the cast last night who had any of the light-footed vivacity which is characterist of the Gaul. But Herr Lube's buffonery and Herr Schutz's sentimental singing are admired by our German fellow-citizens, and as both of these old-time favorties of the Thalia were in the cast the audience had a good time. Madame Zimaler was also pretty, arch and coquettish, and the music of Herr Gence was given with spirit.

with spirit.

Mr. Amberg purposes to give his patrons a varied list this week. To-night the operatia will be strause's "Morry War"; on Wednesday and Thursday there will be no performances; on Friday the German Press Club will enjoy a "benefit," and on Saturday Madame Zimaier will say farewell in "La Vie Parisienne."

DRAMATIC NOTES.

The fiftieth consecutive performance of "The High-est Bidder" will occur to-night, at the Lyceum Theatre.

Miss Minnie Maddern begins a brief season at the Bijou Opera House this evening, making her re-en-trance in Mr. Howard Taylor's play of "Caprice." Miss Maddern has lately arrived here, after a tour of the Pacific Coast.

Mr. Steele Mackare's popular play of "Hazel Kirke" was reproduced last night at the Grand Opera-House, with Mr. Couldock in the prominent character of the old miller. The rest of the cast is wholly changed from the original.

Mr. Henry Chanfran appeared at the Windsor Theatre last night, as "Kit the Arkansas Traveller."
Mr. Robert McWade came forward at the People's
Theatre, giving his initation of Mr. Jefferson's "Rip
Van Winkle." Miss Ada Gray appeared at the Third
Avenue Theatre in "East Lynne."

Mr. Ezra F. Kendall began a brief engagement at Dockstader's Minstrel Theatre last night, appearing in a farce called "A Pair of Kins." Mr. Mansfield pleased another large audience last

night, at the Madison Square Theatre, as "Prince Karl." The success here is genuine. The house is not papered. THE LABOR PARTY AND THE DEMOCRACY.

The Labor Party AND The Discontinuous rom Tax Detroit Tribuna.

Those men (who form the Union Labor Party) have been largely followers of the Democratic banner; they have been in the habit of following the crowd They have been promised corn by the Democratic party and have received only huses, and now they have cut loose from all former political affiliations and propose to go their own way.

AN EXCEEDINGLY AUDIBLE HOWL The old Union yell can make itself heard as well as the old rebel yell. Those in doubt on the subject should inquire at the White House.

THE WHITE OLIGARCHY TAKE NOTICE.

From The Puritand Oregonian.

Among the sixty-four cadets graduated from West Point on Saturday was a colored man who so far Among the sixty-four cadets graduated from West Point on Saturday was a colored man who so far forgot what was due to the feelings of the friends of a white man's government that he actually had the impudence to graduate second in his class. Of course, no true friend of a white man's government will ever forget or forgive the presumption of this modent colored youth, who, oblivious of all the proprieties of time and the traditions of place, has rudely rushed to the front of his class and decked his sable brow with all the laurels that his vandal hand could snatch and retain. It is a very, very celd day for a white man's government, in America, when a colored man becomes—so far as credentials from West Point can make him—an officer and a gentleman.

IMPORTANT MUGWUMP DISCOVERY. From The Boston Herald. Mr. Blaine is carrying a level head in his tour

THE GAP LEFT BY MARK HOPKINS.

RAIN AND HEAT IN CAMP.

THE TIPS SECOND DAY AT PERKSEUL. TENDER PALMS TRUMBLING LOADED WHEELBAR-

TENDER PALMS TRUMDIANG LOADED WHEELBARROWS-DRILLING IN THE BROILING SUN.
PREESKILL, June 20.—There was general jubiles in
the camp this morning, owing to the departure of
General Porter, he of the stringent rules and Puritauteal regulations, for the whole week. Not that his
absence or presence makes any particular difference,
except in so far as the sham parades and the explosion
of fireworks is concerned. The camp fun goes on all
the time just toe same, notwithstanding his Draconic
edicts. There would have been a big bonfire less
night but that the thanderstorm soaked all the edicts. There would have been a big bonfire last night but that the thunderstorm soaked all the material collected for it. It did more than this. It cast down the soul of the young man who is here as agent of the Young Men's Christian Association. All by himself he yesterday put up a big tent feat of the parade ground, put a sign over the door which hat no mention of Christianity upon it, but only a label, "Free Reading Room," and atocked the big table with tracts and novels, pamphlets on "Prohibition in Politics," and a copy of each of the New-York dailies. And all day long he sat within the shadow of his tent, waiting for those who came not. His only visitors watting for those who came not. His only visitors were a deputation from "Charley" Hoyt's glee singers, who asked the loan of the society's harmonium singers, who asked the loan of the society's harmonium for the church service. As a consequence the goodly instrument, which has never voiced an thing more profune than the "Doxology" was left standing under the trees, and after the thunderstorm it was found to be so tull as to be entirely incoherent, and a corporal's guard had great difficulty in guiding it home. The guard had great dimently in guising it nome. The good young man said, as he lotely sat in the door of his tent watching the sun go down: "We were to have a service of divine song this evening, but when an organ gets in that condition what can you do!"

have a service of divine song this evening, but when an organ gets in that condition what can you do?"

But notwithstanding the merriment Company D got up for the whole camp last night, and the liberal libations to the chaplain who let the boys off without a sermon, every man had to turn out in his naked thirst and heavy uniform at 5 o'clock this morning. And bow hot it was! The rain had made little ponds here and there in the streets on which the men could bet on floating chips, but by 8 o'clock the thermometer registered 7.7° and the little duck pends quickly manapteared. Then immediately after a two morn's drill and a substantial breakfast the tents were overhanded and swept out, all the dirt and refuse being tossed into the streets. At this hour they looked tike a thoroughture in a Coutral American citt, where every kind of dirt is tossed into the public thoroughfares to fester in the tropical sun. But soon the police guard were along, with barrows and shovels and brooms. It is something entertaining to see one of the dandy 7th, a man who at home may be worth half a millionor so, raising cerns on his hands by scavenger work.

But even wheelbarrow duty was nothing to battalion drill which immediately tolowed it. In the binning giare of the sunlight, with the mercury climbing near to sinety, the men were marched and countermarched for two weary hours. It was amusing to watch the men in line, with the perspiration running down their faces and they not daring to break martial rule by wiping it off; or when a mesquite droppen on a man's nose and worked away with the easy persistency of a country well sinker. And the only joke to emights it was the heinous mistake of Captain Steele, who is reputed to have military tactics at his finger ends, and yet assuted liandscene Cappa and his band by raising his hat. He will not hear the last of this while camp lasts.

There was a noticeable improvement at the drass

There was a noticeable improvement at the dress parade this evening, in one company particularly, which on Saturday swang their arms just as it they were sauntering down Broadway in civilians suita. The concert, too, was a great success. Capt a performed a composition of his own called "Episodes of a Soldier's Life," the only disappointment in which was the refusal of the State artillery to fire their cannon in order to give a realium to the battle scenes. Still, the collivening music was much enjoyed, and Cappa's disappointment will be made up for to-morrow evening, when he will have a salve of the 7th's rifles to cunctuate his musical drams.

The Governor comes on Thursday to review the regiment, and the boys are talking of a mock parade for their last night in camp, Friday evening. The last one, two years ago, was a gorgeous affair, and in ridiculous contumes and other inchientals cost several thousand dollars.

ROBERT SEWELL STRICKEN.

AN ATTACK THAT WAS THOUGHT TO BE APO PLEXY-PROBABLY INDIGESTION.

Robert Fewell, the well-known lawyer of the firm f Sewell, Pierce & Sheldon, was stricken unconscious about 2 p. m. yesterday while at work in his office, in the Mutual Life Insurance Company building. Dr. Watta, his family physician, was summoned and restoratives were applied. For a time it was doubtful whether the patient had been stricken with apoplexy or whether he was suffering from a severe attack of indigestion; at least,

or washer to was severe attack of indigestion; at least, so a member of the firm stated. Ex-Mayor Wickham caffed upon Mr. Sewell on business about the time when the attack of liness came on and remained with him throughout the afternoon. Mr. Sewell's family was summoned, as it was desured inadvisable to move bith. In the course of two hours his symptoms improved and at 4 o'clock Dr. Watts thought that the attack would prove to be not so serious as apprehended, although he declined to say anything for publication.

During the eventing Mrs. Sewell and her son, William Sewell, were with the sick man constantly. Besides Dr. Watts. Drs. Gustavus S. Winston and Waller R. Gillette, both connected with the Mutual Life Insurance Company, visited the patient, who continued to improve. He was made comfortable in one of his largeoffices fronting in Cedar at, where a bedstead was creeted on which was sleeping quietly at a late hour. His family remained with him all night. His partner, Mr. Sheidon, said that the attack was not of an apopiectic nature, but

recovered to-day.

NO WOMEN IN THE BROOKLYN SCHOOL BOARD. Mayor Whitney will have to appoint fifteen new members of the Board of Education in Brooklyn before the first of July, and he may appoint thirty if the Governor does not sign the bill increasing the terms of the members of the Board to three years. Despite the efforts made by the July, and he may appoint thirty if the Governor does not sign the bill increasing the terms of the members of the Board to three years. Despite the efforts made by the women interested in the movement to induce him to appoint five women members, the Mayor said yeaterday that he had not found that public sentiment was strongly in favor of such a step. Personally he had no objection to it, but opinions in the matter were so greatly divided that he believed it best to make no innovation. The Board held a special meeting yesterday and discussed a new scheme of studies embodying several improvements in the course now pursued.

FAIR PRICES FOR THE DU BOIS PRINTS. The sale of Pene Du Bois's collection of prints and aqua relies began yesterday at Leavitt's auction room. The attentrelies begon yestering at Leavitt's anction room. The attendance was largs. Much of the old inclination to make good bargains still remained, however, and in a great many cases the prices paid were far from the values of the pictures. The aums paid ranged from 10 cents to 890, the latter for Manuel's engraving from Raphael's "Madonna della Sedia," which cost Mr. Du Hois nearly \$400: Bervic's "Education of Achilles" brought \$10 50, and the same artist's "Education of Achilles" brought \$10 50, and the same artist's "Education of Achilles" brought \$10 50, and the same artist's "Education of Achilles" brought \$10 50, and the same artist's "Education of the author, \$85; a remarque proof of Delanile's "Currassier." \$37; another copy, without the remarque, \$18; "The Trunpeter," by the same artist, from \$1 50 to \$8, 50; Edeline's "Philip de Champagae, \$30; others by the same artist, from \$1 to \$4.8; Fosters" La Vierse a la Legende, "after Raphael, \$21; "The Three Graces, by the same artist, the solid for \$55 in the Morgan sale, \$22.

Fragonard's "Haman Convicted" brought \$55; "A Watermill," by Hobbema, printed on copper, with a picture of "The Virgin and Child," of the fourteenth century, on the back, \$5; a remarque proof of Hallyer's "Napoleon," after lavid, \$18; "Valour is Prir'd the Vanquish d," by Van Gunst, after Le Brun, \$40; "Napoleon L." by Lonis, trial proof, with graver marks on the margin, \$40; Liucas Van Leydon, with graver marks on the margin, \$40; Liucas Van Leydon, "Ecoc Homo," \$32; the same artist, his large-parkethes, \$14,00; Morganes, "Transalgurative of "The Solid Recker's "Bibliophile," \$40; "The Old Louver," by McChampal, \$75; "Pricart's "Marriage of Marriage of Marria ance was large. Much of the old inclination to make good

ANOTHER MONUMENT AT GETTYSBURG. Ameeting of the survivors of the 119th New York Volunteers was held at No. 88 Nassan at yesterday to effect an organization under the act of the Assembly, passed in Marwhich apropriates \$1.500 to certain New York regiments for the erection of a modulment to each regiment named in the act at Gettyshur, the following survivors were appeliated a contribution of a modulment to each regiment named in the set at Gettyshur for the New York Board of Commissioners, Gettyshurg Monuneuts, at Saratoga: General John T. Lockman, Colonda Theodore A. Dodon Major Louis Leubascher, Lieutenant Rubert G. Roberts, Sergeant B. A. Becker and Lieutenant Riela. It is included to creet a pain monuneum, an the line of battle of the first day's fight at Gettysburg. The following inscription will be on the front of the monument. "119th New York Volunteers, 22 Brigade, 36 Division, 11th Army Corps." If completed in time, as it probably with be, this menumest will be placed in position with appropriate cremonies on July 1, 1888, the twenty fifth anniversary of the battle. The casualities of this regiment at Gettysburg were large. Out of 175 officers and men engaged 140 were killed, wounded or missing. The meeting adjourned to meet again at the call of the chairman of the committee, General Lockman. A meeting of the survivors of the 119th New York Volum

THE NEW TORK CLUBS NEW HOME. James D. Smith, the president of the New-York Club,

which lately took title to the private house on the southwest corner of Fifth-ave and Thirty-fifth-st., through Architects R. H. Robertson and J. Manning, has filed Architects R. H. Rosertson and J. Mannag. Laboratory plans for changes and improvements to the old four-story pulsifier, the estimated cost of which is put at \$100,000. The plans of the architects show that nearly all the walls will be wholly or in part torn out and reconstructed; that a five-story extension to cover ground 42.8 feet front and rear and 35 feet deep will be added to the old building, and that what the architects style a "saddle roof" will be put on.

PRIZE SPEAKING IN CHICKERING HALL. Chickering Hall was taken possession of last night by the students of the College of the City of New-York and their students of the College of the City of New-York and their friends. It was the annual contest of the students in decisionation for prizes. General Alexander S. Webb presided, and on the siage with him were the members of the Faculty. President Simmons, of the Board of Frudents. Trustee Held. Clerk Modallin, of the Board of Education; Jared S. Babcock and the judges of the students. A. R. Lawrence, B. Henry D. Nicell and A. L. Soulard, he competitors for the honors were Ervin S. Perry, John McRarren, Owerse F. Salter, Montague Gessler, Thomas H. Roche William H. Johns, William T. Wood, Earle F. Palmer and Theodore Bannelster. The result of the contest will not be announced until the commencement on Thursday right.

QUESADA SCHOOL EXERCISES. A thunderstorm burst over the Lyccum Theatre yesterday afternoon as groups of school girls crowded the entrance and scores of bouquets were brought into the theatre. The curth annual commencement of the Quesada School at Leasurth annual commencement of the Quesada